

4. *BUBALIS LICHTENSTEINI*.

(Lichtenstein's Hartebeest.)

This Antelope, though rare, is to be found scattered over the rough grassy plains of the Upper Pungué Valley. It is occasionally met with in herds of considerable size, but more generally seen in small numbers. On every occasion that I came upon them they were feeding on the open veldt, keeping clear of the more hilly and timbered country, and proved very difficult to stalk. Both male and female carry horns, which measure about 15 inches, are deeply annulated, and turning slightly outwards from the base slope inwards again, the tips once more turning outwards and backwards. All those that we shot were of a uniform fawn-colour, with black legs, and with a grey patch, more or less defined, behind the shoulder. They stand about 12 hands.

5. *ÆPYCEROS MELAMPUS*.

("Roode-bok" (Roy-bok) of the Dutch; "Roybuck" of the English; native name "Impālā.")

This Antelope is occasionally to be found in the thick reed-beds along the river-bank; but although we several times came upon females and shot more than one, I only once saw a male, and then was not lucky enough to secure it. Therefore I am unable to give any accurate measurements of their horns.

6. *NEOTRAGUS SCOPARIUS*.

This little Antelope is found in great numbers wherever the bush is fairly thick, avoiding the more open country and feeding either singly or in pairs; it is very easy to approach, but when once disturbed is remarkably swift and active, doubling about amongst the scrub in a manner very suggestive of the course of a hare. It is of a bright fawn-colour, gradually shading off to white beneath the belly, with short, straight, sharply-pointed horns, about an inch apart at the base and averaging  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length.

In addition to these Antelopes we came upon several Lions, a great many Buffaloes, Hippopotami, Crocodiles, Wart-Hogs, Zebras, and one large herd of Elephants. Wildfowl abound along the whole course of the river and in every vley, while many varieties of game-bird, including the Guinea-fowl, are to be found on the plains.

6. Description of a new Bat of the Genus *Stenoderma* from Montserrat. By OLDFIELD THOMAS, F.Z.S.

[Received January 23, 1894.]

Mr. Joseph Sturge, of the Montserrat Company of Birmingham, has sent to this Society a specimen of a Bat, which is said to do much damage to the cacao plantations in the island of Montserrat, Lesser Antilles. By the kindness of Mr. Selater I have been permitted to examine and describe it.

It proves to be new, and I propose to call it

*STENODERMA MONTSERRATENSE*, sp. n.

Most nearly allied to *S. nichollsi*, Thos.<sup>1</sup>, with which it agrees in the characters which separate that from *S. rufum*, Geoffr., but distinguished by its decidedly larger size, stouter build, and by the proportions of the canines and premolars, both above and below, which are broader horizontally and less elongate vertically. The inner upper incisors are as distinctly bicuspidate as in *S. achrado-philum*, Gosse. Molars  $\frac{3}{2}$ , their proportions much as in *S. nichollsi*; the last upper transversely oval, proportionally rather larger than in the allied species; their area in cross section nearly equal to that of the inner upper incisors.

Palatal emargination long and narrow.

External characters as usual, except that the fur on the upper surface of the arms, wing-membranes, and legs is thicker and more extended, and also that, as compared with *S. nichollsi*, the colour is more of a slaty than a brownish grey. No facial streaks or white shoulder-marks.

Dimensions of the type, an adult male in spirit:—Head and body 69 mm.; ear from notch 16·5; forearm 51·5 (= 2·03 in.); lower leg 23; knee to most distant point of hind claws 35·5.

Skull: basal length 18·2; greatest length 23·6; zygomatic breadth 16; interorbital breadth 7·1; palate, breadth outside  $\underline{m.}^1$  10·5, inside  $\underline{m.}^1$  4·4; basion to front of palatal notch 13·2; front of canine to back of  $\underline{m.}^2$  7·4, ditto below 7·4.

*Hab.* Montserrat, West Indies.

This Bat is said to hang all day under the branches of trees, and not to take refuge in holes and crannies as most species do.

---

February 20, 1894.

Prof. G. B. HOWES, F.Z.S., in the Chair.

Mr. Arthur Thomson, the Society's Head Keeper, exhibited a series of Insects reared in the Insect-house in the Society's Gardens during the past year, and read the following Report on the subject:—

*Report on the Insect-house for 1893.*

Examples of the following species of Insects have been exhibited in the Insect-house during the past season:—

*Silk-producing Bombyces and their Allies.*

Indian.

*Attacus atlas.*  
 ——— *cynthia.*  
 ——— *pernyi.*

*Antheraea mylitta.*  
*Actias selene.*

<sup>1</sup> Ann. Mag. N. H. (6) vii. p. 529 (1891).